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Proceedings

9-17-2017

#### Novel Ir-X thermal protection coatings designed for extreme aerodynamic heating environment

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Kaili Zhang, Yicong Ye, Li`an Zhu, and Shuxin Bai, "Novel Ir-X thermal protection coatings designed for extreme aerodynamic heating environment" in "Ultra-High Temperature Ceramics: Materials for Extreme Environment Applications IV", Jon Binner, The University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, United Kingdom Bill Lee, Imperial College, London, United Kingdom Eds, ECI Symposium Series, (2017). http://dc.engconfintl.org/uhtc\_iv/11

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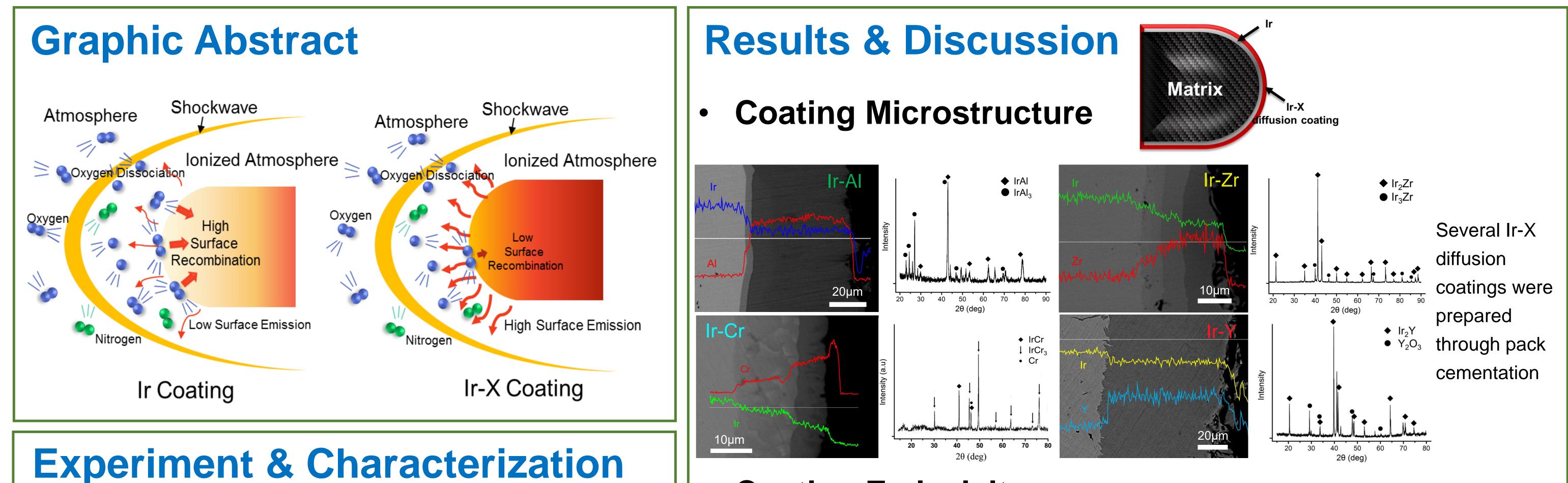


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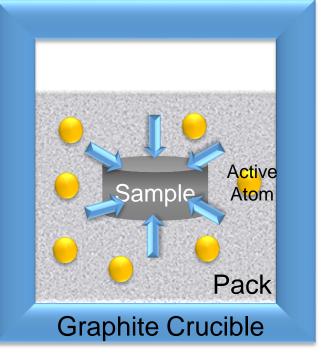
### Abstract

Though being promising in ultra-high temperature application, Iridium coating exhibit low emissivity( $\epsilon$ ) and high catalycity( $\gamma$ ) in dissociative atmosphere, which lead to additional heat for hypersonic application. By adding alloy elements X (Al, Cr, Zr...) through pack cementation, Ir-X diffusion coatings were prepared to improve the above properties. Microstructure, element distribution of Ir-X coating were characterized and  $\epsilon$  and  $\gamma$  of the coatings were measured. The results showed that Ir-X coatings had a much lower catalycity and higher emissivity, and meanwhile decreased surface temperature in dissociative environment.



Coating Emissivity

Pack Cementation Pre-Oxidation



#### Element: X=AI, Cr, Zr, Y, Ta

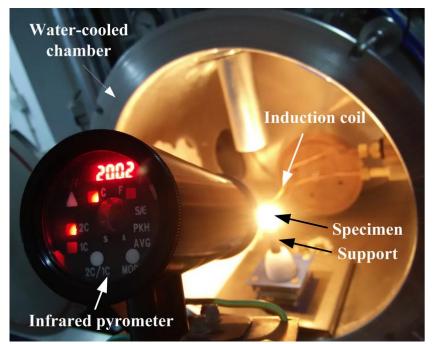
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Description Pack component: X+XO+NH<sub>4</sub>CI/XCI.

□ Temperature: 800°C-1600°C

Pre-Oxidation



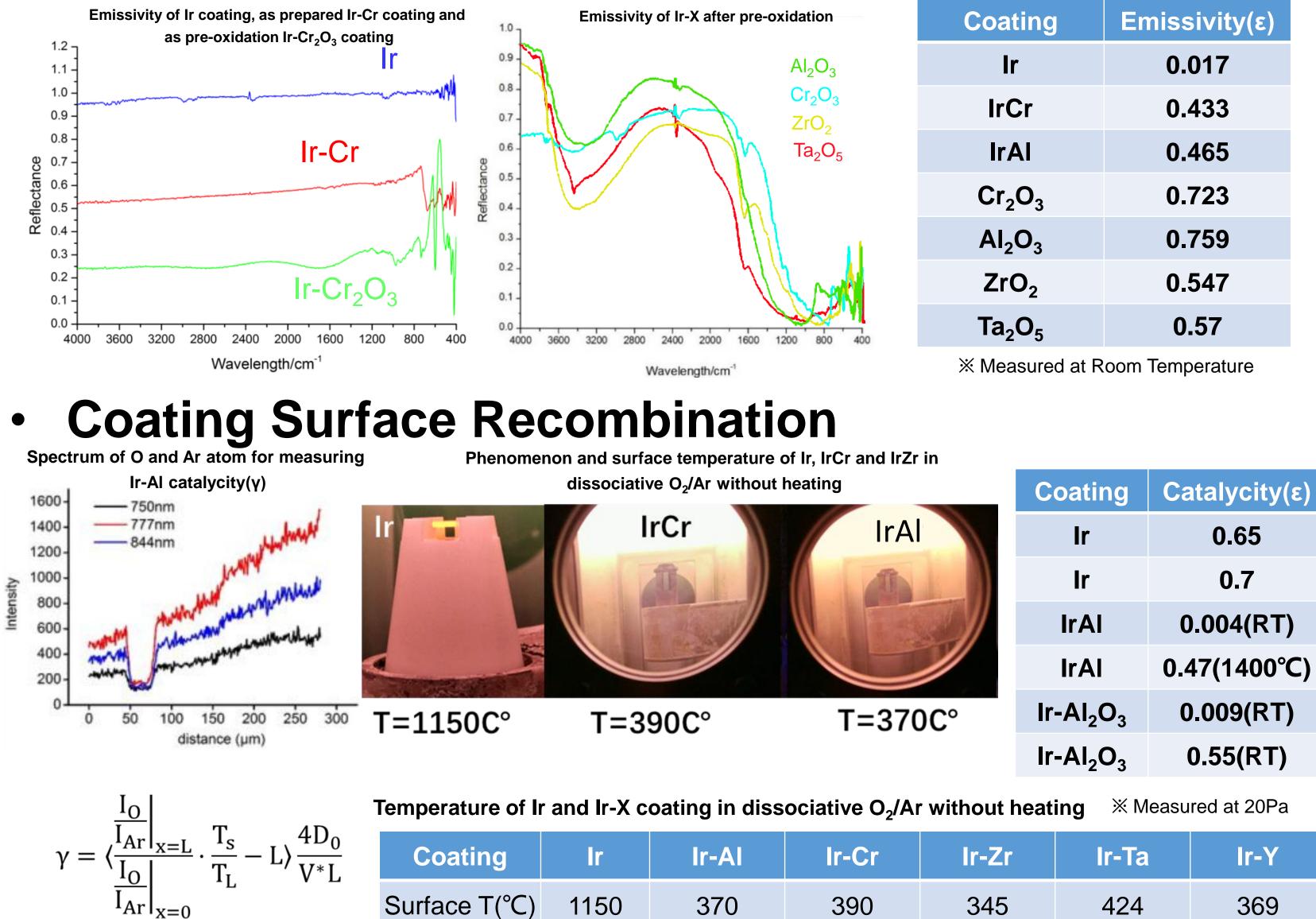
- Aim: Oxide Scale Formation
- Induction heating
- Infrared thermometry
- **D** 1200°C/30min 1atm
- Microstructure Characterization

□ SEM □ XRD □ EDS

Emissivity Measurement

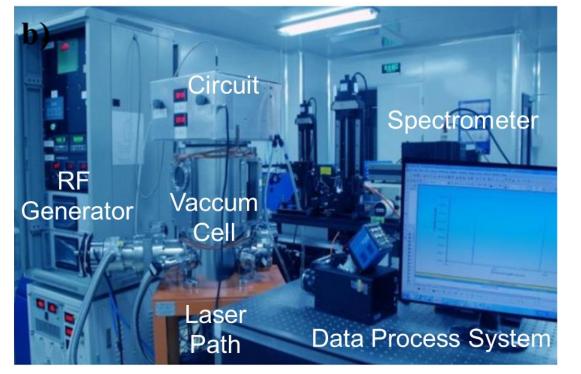


# Bruker Vertex70 FTIR



Wavelenth: 400-4000nm
Sample: Ir Ir-X Ir-XO

Surface Recombination Test



RF Generator for O<sub>atom</sub>
Laser Sample Heating
MESOX Method for γ

Double colorimeter for T

## Conclusions

Ir-X(X=AI, Cr, Zr, Y, Ta) intermetallic coatings with compact single or multilayer scale could be prepared through pack cementation.
After cementation, Ir-X diffusion coating could largely increase emissivity and decrease catalycity, resulting in a lower surface temperature at dissociative atmosphere.

### Acknowledgments National Natural Science Foundation of China (51501224、51371196); Harbin Institute of Technology